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Acute Coronary Syndromes

IMPACT OF DIABETES ON ANGIOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS UNDERGOING PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION EXCLUSIVELY TREATED WITH PITAVASTATIN [FROM THE LIVALO ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION STUDY (LAMIS)]

ACC Moderated Poster Contributions
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Background: Statin therapy, a lipophilic statin Pitavastatin (Livalo) in acute myocardial infarction (AMI) setting may play an important role by not only reducing LDL-cholesterol, but also through the pleiotrophic effects, especially in diabetic patients (pts).

Method: This study consisted of 802 consecutive AMI pts underwent percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) at 10 major centers in Korea. Pitavastatin 2mg/day was administered from the AMI presentation time. We investigated whether there are differences in 6 months angiographic and 12 months clinical outcomes between the diabetic and non-diabetic pts.

Results: A total 699 pts (87.1%) were finished 12-month clinical follow up. The baseline clinical characteristics were not similar between the two groups that diabetes group had more elderly, hypertension, previous PCI, multi-vessel disease, left main lesion and lower LV ejection fraction. At 6 months, angiographic outcomes were similar between the two groups. At 12 months, total death, repeat PCI, TVR-major adverse cardiac events (MACE), and total MACE were higher in the diabetes group in univariate analysis. However, after baseline adjustment by multivariate analysis, diabetes was an independent predictor of TVR-MACE (OR 2.042, 95% CI 1.063-3.924, p=0.032).

Conclusion: Despite of worse clinical and procedural characteristics in diabetes group, major clinical outcomes were similar with those of non-diabetes group except higher incidence of TVR-MACE in the diabetes group.

Table. Angiographic and Clinical Outcomes

Variables, n (%)	DM (n =186 pts)	Non-DM (n = 513 pts)	P Value (Unadjusted)	P Value (Adjusted)	OR (Confidence Interval)
6-9month Angiographic Outcomes					
ISR	15 (28.3)	47 (26.8)	0.836	NS	
Binary restenosis	6 (11.3)	23 (13.1)	0.727	NS	
MLD	2.18±0.80	2.31±0.78	0.278	NS	
DS%	24.9±22.3	25.1±22.7	0.95	NS	
12month Clinical Outcomes					
Total Death	8 (4.3)	4 (0.7)	0.003	0.060	5.547 (0.931-33.039)
Cardiac Death	4 (2.1)	4 (0.7)	0.132	NS	
Non Cardiac Death	4 (2.1)	0 (0)	0.001	0.992	-
Recurrent MI	2 (1)	7 (1.3)	0.764	NS	
STEMI	2 (1)	3 (0.5)	0.497	NS	
NSTEMI	0 (0)	3 (0.5)	0.296	NS	
Revascularization					
CABG	0 (0)	1 (0.1)	0.547	NS	
Repeat PCI	24 (12.9)	37 (7.2)	0.018	0.186	1.560 (0.807-3.017)
TLR	11 (5.9)	22 (4.2)	0.371	NS	
TVR	19 (10.2)	30 (5.8)	0.046	0.332	1.437 (0.691-2.986)
TLR MACE	16 (8.6)	27 (5.2)	0.104	NS	
TVR MACE	28 (15)	36 (7)	0.001	0.032	2.042 (1.063-3.924)
Total MACE	31 (16.6)	43 (8.3)	0.002	0.050	1.847 (0.999-3.415)

*Adjusted: Gender (male), Age, ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction, Hypertension, Diabetes, LV ejection fraction, Previous Ischemic heart disease, Multivessel Disease, Left Main Lesion, Discharge Medication (Cilostazol, Calcium Channel Blocker)